

HAYTI TO-DAY AFTER 4 1-2 YEARS OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION

U. S. FOUR YEARS IN HAYTI; MARINES SUBDUED BANDITS; PEACE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The American Administration Has Ended Revolution and Accomplished Wonders in Production—A Transformed Country.

By Lindsay Denison.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The New York Evening World.)
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FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 15.—For nearly four and a half years the United States has practically governed the independent Republic of Hayti. Yet, of what is actually going on in this black republic the people of the United States have had only glimpses through brief news despatches and occasional articles in periodicals. Most of us do not know how the United States came to be in Hayti.

The President of the republic, Gen. Dartiguenave, does not venture to go abroad unless he is guarded by Private Miller of the United States Marine Corps. The Chief of Police of Hayti is Col. P. M. Wise of the Marine Corps, with the title of General Commanding the Haytian Gendarmerie.

The virtual Military Governor is Col. John H. Russell, commander of the Provisional Brigade of Occupation. John H. McIlhenny, former United States Civil Service Commissioner, is absolute dictator of the Government finances. A. J. Moams, formerly a court clerk in the United States, is receiver of all revenues, and A. J. Matthews is the collector of customs, with an American subordinate in every port. The National City Bank of New York practically controls the Bank of Hayti.

Under a ten-year agreement to help Hayti become an orderly and prosperous country, making the most of her marvelous capacity for production, this body of American representatives is sitting on the lid of a volcano, which within a month seriously threatened to blow them and the authority of the United States to kingdom come and set the nation back on the road to bankruptcy and shiftlessness, down which it has been meandering for more than a hundred years.

This does not mean that nothing has been accomplished. Menaced always by the Cacos (pronounced "Cuckor") of the northern hills—"hills" which make the White Mountains of New Hampshire look like hummocks—they have held off this militant, bloodthirsty and thieving band of ragged, unpolished and politicians' tools with one hand and have been trying to pull Hayti to its feet with the other. And it must always be remembered that Haytians friendly to the United States do not altogether relish the thought that the country needs all this "help" to get it up.

WONDERS ACCOMPLISHED UNDER AMERICA'S OCCUPATION.

There are hundreds of miles of splendid automobile roads in Hayti to-day where six years ago there were but ten miles of road over which a wheeled vehicle of any sort could pass safely. The country is spanned in every direction with telephone wires. The streets of the business district of Port au Prince, which were mere paths before the occupation, are as well paved and drained as those of New York City. Evil smells have disappeared from the cities and along the highways; mosquitoes have been diminished by at least 90 per cent.; laborers with "S. H." (Sanitary Service of Hayti) smeared in paint on the crowns of their straw hats are constantly working along the streets of the capital and larger towns. There are—or have been recently—no more burnings of sugar cane and cotton trunks and coffee unives (drying plants).

As a result capital for the establishment of advanced methods of cultivation and harvesting is beginning to flow into Hayti. Every steamer brings prospective investors or their investigators. There is a prospect that before the ten-year term is up—if the Cacos do not split the beans before that time—there may be a good job at fair pay for every Haytian willing to work.

These things have not been done by the marines or the civil administrators with pick and shovel. They have been done by the Haytians, apparently by their own initiative—but they were never done before.

Col. Russell has to be a diplomat as well as a soldier. He is a man a little past middle age, with grizzled hair, kindly eyes and smile and a square cut mouth under a round face. He is proud of "his boys"—"my crazy boys" he calls them with an affectionate smile when speaking of Hanan and Buton, who destroyed the Caco chief Charlemagne. The most

prominent feature of his office is a military map of the republic. He knows every minute where every detachment of Americans and Haytian Gendarmerie is at work.

How far from the ordinary fighting job of the sea-soldier his work has gone was shown but a day or two ago when 452 Caco rebels marched in and surrendered voluntarily, risking their lives on his word.

Some of them came in 150 miles. They did not dare march in a body along the main trails. They came through the jungles, through which your Caco can slip as quietly as a porcupine through a stubble field. They did not show their faces until they gathered at a camp ten miles out of Port au Prince, and then, protected by marines, marched into town in a body to Gen. Wise's headquarters at the Gendarmerie.

It must be remembered that the Cacos have been murderers, thieves, pillagers. They are outlaws. They have always assumed that the penalty of their capture would be death. But Col. Russell sent out word that those who would come in, identify themselves, promise to be good and never again to wear the red shirt or arm or hat band which marks the Caco, to keep away from Caco camps or raiding parties, would be allowed to go free.

They understand that if they violate this parole, the penalty will be death. The Gendarmerie, unofficially, do not hesitate to intimate that the death penalty will not be inflicted by a firing squad but that it may be hanging or "coupe la tete" (cutting off the head).

Tell a Caco he is to be shot and he will slouch into the helpless hopelessness of the savage fatalist. But tell him hanging or "coupe la tete" awaits him and he will scream in agony, grovel, clasp your knees and with tears streaming down his black face beg for slow death by torture instead.

Nevertheless, knowing their own past unspeakable sins—and despite all denials, I have heard stories which convince me that while voodooism and cannibalism, the eating of the "goat without horns," is practically wiped out, it is not extinct—452 of these men have trustfully "turned themselves in"; 452, or just half as many again as the murder battalion which tore into Port au Prince, Jan. 16, bent on robbery, arson and murder.

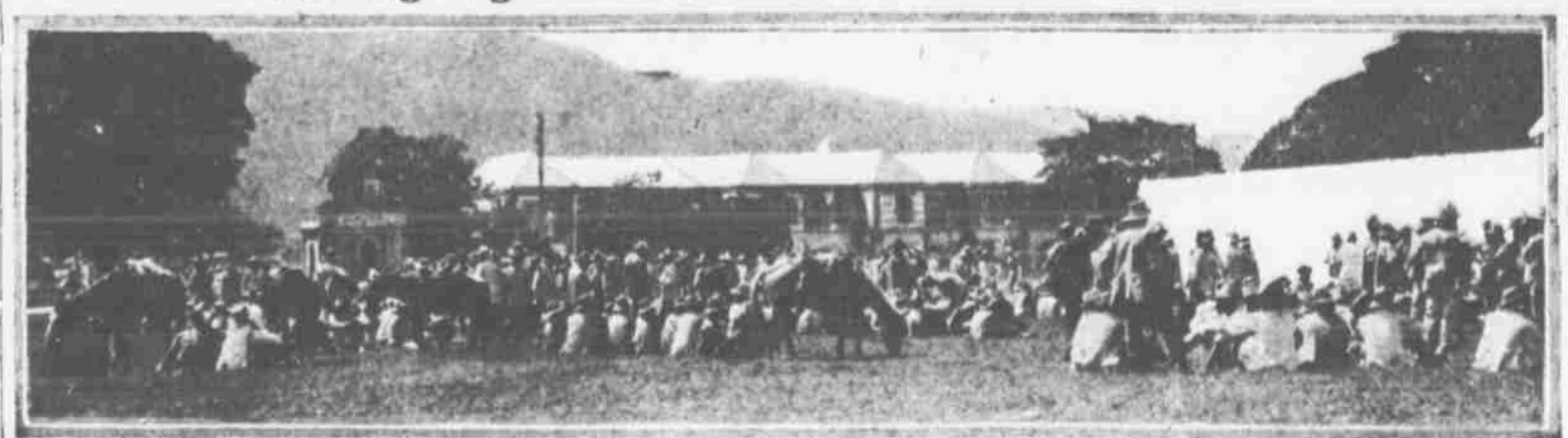
Many who have been closely interested in West Indian affairs for years and themselves somewhat at a loss to account for the presence of United States authority in Hayti and for the existence of a protectorate. The disturbances which were partly settled by the treaty agreeing to the protectorate began a few weeks before the turn of the World War began—in August, 1914—and reached their climax about a year later. At that time the news of the proceedings occupied but a few lines of space in the newspapers and even less in the attention of newspaper readers. Briefly, this is what happened:

HOW NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PROTECTORATE BEGAN.

In the first half of 1914, Great Britain, France and Germany were all demanding firmly and threateningly that Hayti meet her financial obligations. Deferring to the Monroe Doctrine, each of the foreign nations was intimating to the United States that it might be necessary to take over the Haytian revenues. The United States, through a commission headed by former Governor Fort of New Jersey, began negotiations for a protectorate. In May, Great Britain got a partial payment of \$62,000 from President Zamor. Immediately thereafter both France and Germany made a formal demand for control of Haytian customs. The outbreak of the World War saved the situation temporarily; Hayti declared a moratorium for her own benefit.

Zamor was succeeded by President

Haytian Bandits and Outlaws of the Northern Hills Surrendering by Hundreds to the American Marines



CACOS SURRENDERING IN MASS AT AMERICAN BARRACKS PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI.

REFUSED TO RAISE RENTS, SO TENANTS DO IT THEMSELVES

"Golden Rule Landlord" Says Gougers Will Suffer in the Long Run.

George C. Kelly is the only Golden Rule Landlord in New York. At least that's what the seven families who are his tenants at No. 86 West 106th Street swear.

When the war came and rents began climbing, Kelly did a little figuring, and calling his tenants together, announced that as he was perfectly able to meet the increased taxes and expenses himself there would be no increase in rents.

It was a shock—a joyful one, they had been paying \$10 a month for big, comfortable apartments and had expected to be charged at least double that.

Last fall, however, they did some figuring themselves and prepared for a raise at last, but the Golden Rule Landlord announced again there would be no raise.

Thereupon the tenants called a meeting and voted a voluntary raise themselves.

Kelly accepted the increase, but just to get even set to work at once to install electricity in the building.

"I believe in live and let live as a life policy," he said. "Just wait a couple of years, and these profit-seeking landlords will find themselves with a bunch of two room and kitchenette holes in the wall that nobody will live in, and a lot of building regulations to face. They'll see then that grabbing everything in sight doesn't pay, for their ill gotten money will most of it go for remodeling those cubby holes."

Theodore, who endeavored to make an arrangement with the United States for a protectorate. It was told among his enemies that he contemplated granting a naval station to the United States at Mole St. Nicholas. There was a revolution and he was killed. During the fighting the French landed marines in Port au Prince. Guillaume Sam became President, and a revolution was at once started against him. The United States sent Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, senior to the commander of the French forces, to Hayti. Before he reached Port au Prince, Sam had shot 150 prominent citizens, held by him as hostages and had himself been dragged from the French Legation, in which he had sought asylum, and shot. The next day, July 29, 1915, Admiral Caperton landed marines and the American occupation practically began.

By the middle of August there were 2,250 United States marines in the republic. They "supervised" an election. Bobo, leader of the revolt against Sam, who had declared himself temporary President, fled the country. General Dartiguenave, who has been President ever since, was elected.

Admiral Caperton reported to Washington that Southern Hayti favored a protectorate, but the people of the northern hills were not reconciled to it. Admiral Caperton proclaimed martial law Sept. 4; the treaty for the protectorate was signed Sept. 16.

The treaty provided that the United States should: (1) receive all customs and furnish Hayti with a financial adviser; (2) form a constabulary or gendarmerie of Haytian citizens with American white officers; (3) manage all public expenditures, taking out of the treasury of the department, as well as by comrades of the slain Patriotism. Led by the full Police Board, the cortege went from Puren's late residence, No. 2249 Webster Avenue, to the Lutheran Church 187th Street and the Grand Concourse, where it was lauded by police chaplains.

The police bearers were Patrimoine Wallace, Hough, Levitt, Yost, Lehigh and Vobell of the Webster Avenue station.

Strikes Lost Workers \$14,000,000.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—Wages lost by workers during strikes in Pennsylvania in 1919 totaled \$13,342,500, according to figures compiled by Commissioner of Labor and Industry Clifford B. Connelley to-day.

CROWDED FERRIES CRASH NEAR SLIP AT THE BATTERY

Old Wooden Boats Escape Damage Below Water Line.—Women in Panic.

Passengers on the ferries Shinnecock and Whitehall, both heavily loaded, were thrown into a panic when the boats collided just outside the ferry slip at the foot of Whitehall Street at 11 o'clock this morning. Both ferries are of the Union Ferry line and are old wooden boats. The crash could be heard some distance and splinters flew in all directions.

The Whitehall was leaving the south slip for Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. The Shinnecock was entering the north slip after having crossed from Atlantic Avenue Brooklyn. Passengers say that the rudder of the Shinnecock failed to respond to the helm. The Shinnecock caught the Whitehall amidships.

Women screamed and fainted. Horses on the boats were knocked down by the force of the collision. Men shouted and the passengers began fighting for life preservers. The Whitehall immediately backed into the slip.

The Shinnecock followed the Whitehall in, the captain apparently anxious to determine the nature of the damage to his boat.

Later, when it was found that neither ferry had been injured below the water line, the Shinnecock backed out and entered the north slip. Ferry employees notified Captain George M. Hedell, Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company in Brooklyn, of the accident, and he gave orders to permit no one on the piers. The employees took this order literally and refused to let policemen board the ferries. They also refused to let reporters approach the boats. Finally a policeman from the Old Slip station, saying that he would arrest the first man who interfered with him, went on board the Whitehall, but when he found that no one had been injured he came off.

A survey of the two ferries indicated that neither had been seriously damaged, although much of the superstructure of the boats was damaged.

IRONING BOARD ROW ENDS IN KILLING

Laundress Stabbed to Death After a Quarrel in Fashionable Apartment.

There are seven ironing boards in the basement laundry of the fashionable apartment house at No. 125 East 72d Street. Lack of an eighth led to a tragedy this morning.

About two weeks ago seven laundresses were working together in the basement, each employed by one of the tenants upstairs. One of them was using two ironing boards, more than her share. A quarrel arose over this between Victoria Brown, No. 209 West 66th Street, and Fannie Jones, No. 271 West 110th Street, both negroes.

Witnesses say that the Brown woman suddenly closed the argument by announcing, "I won't talk no more now. But I'll get you."

This morning the Brown woman, it is charged, entered the laundry with a butter knife and stabbed the Jones woman repeatedly in the back. The Jones woman was taken to the Flower Hospital, where she died.

SLAIN POLICEMAN BURIED.

High Honors Paid Immortal Shot to Death by Robbers.

STARS-TO-HOBOKEN WIRELESS WARNS OF JAZZ BAND BLIZZARD

Prof. Meyer's Heavenly Messengers Report It Coming This Week, With Disasters on Land and Sea.

PROF. GUSTAVE MEYER, Hoboken reader of the stars, has a tip from the skies that he thinks ought to be conveyed to New York's snow removal council and such others as may be interested. Says the professor:

"As an American scientific astrologer, I wish to state that the starry messengers indicate and impart to me the fact, via wireless, that a rip roaring, howling jazz band blizzard is due to hit us on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th inst.

"Hence the public would do well to secure sufficient supplies in advance, such as eatables, fuel, etc., or the necessities of life, and I might add that it would be very good for the city officials to have the present snow fall removed immediately in order to avert serious consequences.

"I judge that we will experience some of the most peculiar atmospheric disturbances in history on and during the above mentioned dates and that calamities of magnitude will also occur on land and sea."

AGITATORS HAMPER REMOVAL OF SNOW

Cut in Pay Also Causes Men to Stop Work in Clearing Streets.

Agitators and the cut in the pay from eighty cents to fifty cents per hour caused a decrease in the number of snow shovellers to-day. The eighty-cent rate was fixed for Sunday and Monday by the Snow Removal Committee, and Fire Chief Ronson said the temporary increase in pay brought \$900 additional workers on those two days and much was accomplished in ridding the streets of snow.

James W. Brown, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner of the Bronx, complained to-day to Police Inspector Walsh that agitators were calling men from the work by telling them eighty cents an hour was being paid in Manhattan, while fifty cents was the limit in the Bronx. On Longwood Avenue three men joined the agitators and on Third Avenue forty-five more quit.

Party Street, crookedest of all New York's streets, was cleared of snow, but it was difficult for fire apparatus, has been cleared. Snowing Department to-day was clearing out the catch basins.

PARTY LEADER, JUDGE'S AIM.

Senator Sutherland's Power May Be Contested by Ferguson.

It was reported in Democratic circles to-day that Judge Cornelius Ferguson would contest the leadership in the Sixteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, with the present leader, Senator Kenneth F. Sutherland. Judge Ferguson said that he was looking into the law to determine whether the fact that he held a judicial office barred him from the leadership. If he found that he was eligible, he would make the race.

In the last election Judge Ferguson was denied a re-nomination by the Democrats and became the Republican candidate, winning in a district nominally Democratic by a plurality of more than 10,000. His father was leader in the district for many years.

3 SOLDIERS WED BELGIANS.

Girl Detained at Ellis Island Released for Ceremony.

Three Belgian girls, it was learned to-day, were married to American soldiers on Saturday, after having been detained at Ellis Island for a week. The ceremony was performed at City Hall by an Altheman.

The girls came over on the Lapland. They were: Marie Lanchow, eighteen, married to Sergt. John McQuinn; Catherine N. J. Marie Sylvie, twenty-five, of Brussels, married to Sergt. Richard C. Brown, of Salem, N. J.; Lucile Van Oelt, eighteen, of Antwerp, married to Henry F. J. Kittel-Owens of Mills, Md.

25TH ARREST HIS 400000.

Bloom, Who Always Escaped Conviction, Admits Attempted Robbery.

INQUIRY BEGINS IN OVERCHARGING FOR DOCK SPACE

Revision Planned to Stop Methods Which Have Been Enriching City Employees.

Methods of obtaining dock space for Shipping Board vessels, which have helped to enrich certain city employees, are to be revised following the return from Washington of G. W. Sterling, Assistant Director of Operations, in charge of the board here.

Mr. Sterling, who is expected back to-morrow, is understood to have started an investigation into charges for dock space charged by private dock owners and "brokers" who have charged the board \$75 a day under permits from the Dock Department, which cost from \$10 to \$50 a day.

Mr. H. Manter, Marine Superintendent for the Board, said to-day that the system of charges fixed and allowed by the Board had enabled the Sun Navigation Company, in which city employees are the leading spirits, to collect from the Board.

"So far as I am aware, no negotiations ever were held with the Dock Department for the use of the city-owned piers," Capt. Manter said. "The payments to the Sun Navigation Company and other concerns which owned their own docks were the scheduled prices fixed by the Board. I do not know when or by whom the schedule was fixed. It was in operation when I began my work here. I followed the established routine and my principal interest was to get docks when they were needed for our ships."

"The various concerns offering dock space were no record here and when a ship was coming in, I called up and told what was required. They never failed to provide us with dock space and were paid the price fixed by the board—no more and no less."

Under the Shipping Board schedule, \$75 a day was allowed for vessels under 4,000 tons and \$100 a day for those over 4,000 tons. The Dock Department schedule calls for a sliding scale of charges under which the permits cost from \$10 to \$50 a day and which the Shipping Board could have obtained direct.

District Attorney Swann to-day said that William J. Kinsane and John H. Stiff, two process servers in his office had explained their connection with the Sun Shipping Company. They asserted, Mr. Swann said, that they acted as incorporators merely to accommodate M. J. McCarthy, Special Deputy Register, that they received no money and had acted so that McCarthy could comply with the technical requirements of the law, and that they had resigned as soon as the incorporation was completed.

CITY FIGHTS FOR 5-CENT CONEY FARE

Burr, Who Will Intervene in Test Case, Bases Claim on Dual Subway Agreement.

Corporation Counsel Burr has obtained court authority to intervene and file a brief for the city in the matter of the five-cent fare to Coney Island. He will contend that five cents is the legal fare as established by the dual subway agreement.

The case is that brought by Julius Merksamer against the receiver of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company. He paid ten cents fare to Coney Island under protest and sued to recover five cents plus a \$50 penalty. In the municipal court the case was decided against Merksamer, and it is now to be reviewed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The appeal will be heard early in March. If the appeal is successful the public will pay only five cents on the West End, Sea Beach and Brighton lines to and from Coney Island.

Bishop Burch's Daughter Marries. It was announced to-day that Mrs. Grace Burch Walkup, only daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Charles Sumner Burch, was married six weeks ago to Major Analdo Marson of the Engineer Corps of the Italian Army. Mrs. Walkup, whose first husband died two years ago, met Major Marson in Salonica four months ago.

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CHEESE

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A new fabric that combines the trimness of tailored woollens with the decorative quality of silks—in

WOMEN'S SPRING DRESSES

HE who hesitates between tricotine and taffeta for the first Spring dress may compromise and choose—wool grenadine. It is a wool fabric, woven in a fine mesh, and because it combines the merits of the tailored fabric with the virtues of the dressy one, it has been developed into gowns that may be used for occasions when either is appropriate. Straight-line accordeon pleated dresses embroidered in silk or tinsel thread, and dresses with Poiret embroidery.

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